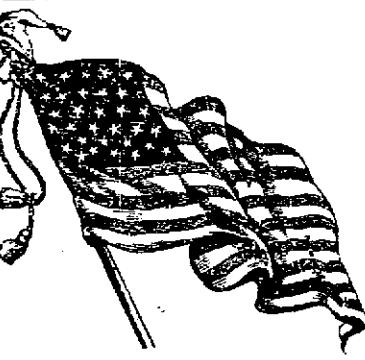


The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Munday Evening, Feb'y 9, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



*Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!*

Train Come to Griet.

George Francis Train was arrested in St. Louis, La., on Feb. 1st, 1863.

Leave the state in half an hour. Served him right.

A New Hartford Convention.

Our readers know that there was a large party in the eastern states who were opposed to the war of 1812, and that a convention of these opponents of that war was held in Hartford, Conn., for the purpose of stopping the war. It was then and has ever since been regarded as a disloyal convention, and the individuals who composed it, as well as the party which sanctioned it, were afterwards held in reprobation by the great mass of the loyal people of the country. It made no difference in this general condemnation that many of the persons interested in that movement claimed to be honest and patriotic in their designs, the fact that they held a convention to oppose the war, while hostilities were in existence, was sufficient to stamp their acts with disloyalty and treason. Such was the public verdict upon the men of that day who interposed obstacles in the way of the successful prosecution of the war, and such will again be the case whenever men so far forget their duty to their country as to combine against the efforts of the government to put down its armed foes.

A convention is about to be convened of the disloyalists of this time, for the purpose of weakening the government and aiding the enemies of the country. A proposition has been made in the Kentucky legislature to appoint commissioners from that state to meet those of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania, "to confer in relation to the affairs and exigencies of the nation." A resolution has been adopted in one branch of the Indiana legislature to appoint commissioners to this convention, and a similar resolution has been presented in the Illinois legislature, coupled with a proposition for a recess until June for the purpose of further legislation after the convention has been held.

We take it as a compliment that Wisconsin is not invited to co-operate with this new Hartford convention of traitors. The reputation of the Badger state for loyalty and patriotism has shielded her from the suspicion that she would countenance a proceeding so far as to send delegates to take part in its proceedings.

Doubtless in the days of the old Hartford convention the men who originated it supposed they had the majority of the people with them, and anticipated the success of their efforts to drag the government into a peace. They were just as mad and violent in their proceedings as the copperheads of our day. But the sober second thought of the people put the stamp of infamy upon their doings, and scarcely a man who sympathized with them ever obtained political favor afterwards. The latest mistake of that kind was the election of James Buchanan, who was an ardent supporter of the party which originated the Hartford convention. From this fact, and from the other prominent and notorious fact that the democratic party which elected him is engaged in this new movement at Louisville for giving aid and comfort to the enemy, we conclude that the present democratic party, and the old federal party of 1812, have interchanged spirit and sentiment, until they are one and the same, and ready to sacrifice their country and all its precious interests, for the success of party.

BRICK TOWER IN THE CORRIDOR BUSINESS.—The La Crosse Republicans of Thursday, says that the following letter received that morning from Helena, Arkansas, was written by a gentleman who is well known in La Crosse as a man of veracity and intelligence, and that they have no hesitation in vouching for its truthfulness. They would regard his word in any business transaction as trustworthy, and they know him as a man of integrity and loyalty:

LETTER FROM A LA CROSSE VOLUNTEER.

HELENA, Ark., Jan. 29th, 1863.

There seems to be many surmises in relation to the real object of Brick P.'s visit to Helena, Arkansas. Perhaps a soldier in a Wisconsin regiment now stationed at this place, who knows B. personally, might be able to throw such light upon the matter as will place the defunct editor in true colors before the good citizens of La Crosse.

Brick first made his appearance in this army at Clarendon, Ark., some ten days since. He seemed anxious to obtain an interview with General Gorman, who was at the time of his (Brick's) arrival, at Duvall's Bluff, a point on White river forty miles above Clarendon.

On the return of General Gorman to Clarendon, Brick lost no time in paying his respects, and seemed quite jubilant over the result of the interview.

Adjutant Scott's mustang was brought into requisition by the notorious editor, (perhaps I ought to say Q. M.) and accompanied by several prominent officers and about half a dozen enlisted men of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, he started upon an expedition into the country, the object of which was then unknown to your correspndent.

About 9 o'clock the same evening, the party returned, escorting two ox loads of

Resolutions Adopted by the Bankers' Association.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Milwaukee Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

At a meeting of the Bankers' Association of Wisconsin, held at the Newhall House, February 3, 1863, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, All classes of the citizens of Wisconsin, and especially its responsible bankers, have suffered severely in the past from the issue of bank notes by irresponsible parties, and

WHEREAS, The suspension of specie payment, and the stimulus given to all forms of industry and trade by the immense expenditures of the national government, and the large amount of legal tender notes it has been necessary to issue, furnish at the present time a strong inducement to those engaged in banking, to issue a larger circulation than their actual capital would justify; while an opportunity is also afforded to parties of little or no responsibility or capital, to organize banks with scarcely any other object in view, than to set about a currency which, however well it may keep up for a time, may, on the decline in value of its security, or the resumption of specie payments, eventually become depreciated, thereby causing a recurrence of all those troubles and losses which the business interests of our state so recently experienced;

WHEREAS, The present time is unusually favorable for the issue of bank notes by persons of doubtful responsibility, we believe such a currency must now be discontinued in every legitimate way, and accordingly we corresponded with the many

friends of the 13th would be glad to hear from us occasionally through the columns of the Gazette. The 13th is still located at Ft. Henry and perhaps is destined to remain here for some time to come, which, I am certain, would suit most of the officers and men, for the reason that we are comfortably situated, the most of us having log houses extra, while many of the officers have their wives with them, which takes off the burden of war to a great extent. I hear it reported that the 13th is assigned to a new brigade, I cannot vouch for the truth of it; if true we may soon be ordered down the river to assist in the reduction of Vicksburg. However much we may be attached to this post, we would willingly leave it if by so doing we could better assist in crushing this gigantic rebellion, and help to advance the cause of the Union and the principles of the constitution.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Bankers' Association of Wisconsin, will not receive the notes of any banking institution which may be hereafter established in this state, unless said bank shall first have been sanctioned by a majority of the directors of this association.

Resolved, That no banking institution now in existence in this state shall add to its circulation without having first received the written consent of a majority of the directors of this association, and in case any bank shall do so without such consent, we agree not to pay out its notes but proceed to wind it up by protest.

Resolved, That when a majority of the directors of the association, decide to sustain the establishment of a new bank, or

an increase of the circulation of an old one, they shall publish a notice to that effect over their own signatures for two weeks in two of the daily newspapers of Milwaukee, and a new Bank or the new circulation of an old one shall not be considered to have received the approval of a majority of the directors of the association, until such public notice has been given.

Resolved, That the directors of the association be instructed, and are hereby instructed to carefully and impartially scrutinize the character and condition of the existing banks of this state, and if any of them are found in their judgment to be in a condition so unstable and unreliable as to render their continuance incompatible with the public good, and as likely in time of financial trouble to bring loss on the community and injury to the more stable banks of the state, they shall proceed to wind up all such banks without delay, insomuch as they can now do so without loss to the public; and their attention is more especially called to those banks who have no office, and are not engaged in the transaction of a regular local business, but are exclusively banks of circulation.

Resolved, That whenever the directors of this association shall deem it advisable to wind up any bank, as contemplated in the foregoing resolutions, they shall notify the several banks of this association, and upon the receipt of such notice we hereby severally agree to assort and send to our correspondents in Milwaukee the circulation of such bank.

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of this association, death has taken from us one of our directors and one of our most esteemed and useful members, the lamented John G. Imbusch,

Resolved, That we desire to express our sense of the great loss our association and the community have sustained by the death of Mr. Imbusch, and that we warmly sympathize with his family and relations in this bereavement.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Pres't.
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BRUTAL TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.—Six privates of Co. K, 89th Illinois volunteers, who were captured at Marquette on the 29th of December, were confined for twelve days in box cars, all over the south, seventy men in a car, which had carried horses and mules, and were not cleaned out before the prisoners were put in them. They were confined in the Libby prison at Richmond for fourteen days, and their stockings, drawers, shirts, overcoat and blankets were taken away from them. They were finally sent to our lines, covered with filth and vermin. Contrast this with the kind and humane treatment the rebel prisoners are receiving at Camp Douglas. That dastardly treasonable sheet, the Times, has been expressing great sympathy for them, and by the most infamous lies attempting to enlist the sympathy of the public. What does it think of this treatment of Union men, for whom it has never spoken a favorable word since the war broke out?—Chicago Tribune.

LARGE PRICES FOR SHEEP.—It is something of an index of the value our farmers are putting upon sheep at the present time, that a gentleman of our acquaintance paid \$6 per head for a flock of fine sheep in Michigan, a few days since. A Sangamon county wool grower also informs us that he was recently offered \$6 per head for his entire flock of 2,500. A farmer, in Du Page county, has two crops of wool, from a large flock of sheep, on hand, preferring wool to bark notes or green-backs, in the present state of national affairs. If, as is thought, the product will bring \$1 per pound soon, it will be money well kept.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5, via. CAIRO, Feb. 6. Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. The steamer Adeline has just arrived from Vicksburg. She left the fleet still opposite the city. A terrible snow storm is in progress. The ram Queen of the West ran the blockade and braved the rebel batteries, on Monday morning, at daybreak. Over 100 heavy siege guns belched forth their contents upon her as she steamed swiftly past. The noise of the cannonading was terrific. A rebel boat also opened fire upon the Queen, which the Queen returned, and stayed until 1 p.m., when she left for the point below. A line of lower batteries then opened upon her. The Queen went through in safety—nobody hurt. It is a fact, the accomplishment of which should make Capt. Sutherland's name stand among the best and bravest Union officers. The Queen, at the lower batteries, was under fire for three quarters of an hour.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, Feb. 9. Flour dull and heavy, 54¢/lb. lower. Wheat active, 1.55 Chicago spring; 1.54½ 1.60 Milwaukee club. Corn unchanged. 93¢/lb. Pork dull. Whisky dull. Stock dull and lower. Gold 55¢.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.—A freight train ran off the track on the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien road, at Genesee, on Saturday, throwing off eight cars and smashing them considerably. Nobody hurt.

ADJUTANT SCOTT'S MUSTANG was brought into requisition by the notorious editor, (perhaps I ought to say Q. M.) and accompanied by several prominent officers and about half a dozen enlisted men of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, he started upon an expedition into the country, the object of which was then unknown to your correspndent.

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Last Night's Report.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5, via. CAIRO, 6th. Thomas H. Yeatman, special agent of the treasury department, to day seized 108 bales and thirty-seven bags of cotton brot up from below Helena in violation of special orders. The cotton is said to be the property of Compton & Ranger, but rumor says that high military authorities are partly owners, and Gorman is mentioned.

Certainly Gorman's skirts have long borne the imputation of a secret co-partnership with Ranger, a Jew, owning the steamer Evansville, and Col. Compton, who runs that craft. Certainly, also, the Evansville has been the recipient of trading facilities, under Gorman's special orders, decried to other steamers. The government may gain by looking into Gorman's go-madizing operations.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5, via. CAIRO, 6th. Special to Chicago Tribune.—There is but little here new to day, except that our forces are cutting a new canal at Yazoo Pass, which enables our gunboats to go past the rebel fortifications on the Yazoo. This will be finished in a few days, as there are but some levees to cut to make it convenient.

WHEREAS, The present time is unusually favorable for the issue of bank notes by persons of doubtful responsibility, we believe such a currency must now be discontinued in every legitimate way, and accordingly we

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friends of the 13th would be glad to hear from us occasionally through the columns of the Gazette. The 13th is still located at Ft. Henry and perhaps is destined to remain here for some time to come, which, I am certain, would suit most of the officers and men, for the reason that we are comfortably situated, the most of us having log houses extra, while many of the officers have their wives with them, which takes off the burden of war to a great extent. I hear it reported that the 13th is assigned to a new brigade, I cannot vouch for the truth of it; if true we may soon be ordered down the river to assist in the reduction of Vicksburg. However much we may be attached to this post, we would willingly leave it if by so doing we could better assist in crushing this gigantic rebellion, and help to advance the cause of the Union and the principles of the constitution.

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for the official report from our side, relative to the Charleston affair, it appears that a valuable British vessel was discovered trying to get into Charleston harbor, and was captured by the blockading fleet. The captain and some of her crew escaped to the shore and two rebel rams came out, and two of our vessels were injured, but both were towed off, and we kept the prize.

The blockade and braved the rebel batteries, on Monday morning, at daybreak. The Queen then passed to the foot of the canal, and stayed until 1 p.m., when she left for the point below. A line of lower batteries then opened upon her. The Queen went through in safety—nobody hurt. It is a fact, the accomplishment of which should make Capt. Sutherland's name stand among the best and bravest Union officers. The Queen, at the lower batteries, was under fire for three quarters of an hour.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after November 17th, 1862:
Chicago, through. Arrive. Close. Depart.
8:45 A.M. 1:00 A.M. 7:30 P.M.
8:45 P.M. 1:30 A.M. 8:30 P.M.
Chicago & N.W. north. 11:30 A.M. 4:30 P.M.
8:45 A.M. 1:30 A.M. 11:15 A.M.
Milwaukee, through. 9:45 A.M. 5:00 A.M. 8:20 A.M.
1:10 P.M. 4:00 P.M. 5:00 P.M.
Milwaukee and west. 9:45 A.M. 5:00 A.M. 10:00 A.M.
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 P.M., and comes Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 A.M. and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 P.M.
Overland mail to Madison arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 P.M., and comes Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 A.M. and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 P.M.
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A.M. and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 A.M. and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 P.M.
Overland mail to Madison arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 A.M. and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10 A.M. and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 P.M.
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 A.M. and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 A.M. and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 P.M.
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 11 A.M. and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12 M. and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 P.M.
J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

ALMOST A FIRE.—Our office caught fire, yesterday morning, and the result came near being quite serious. Adam Skelly, one of our compositors, went into the office about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and attempted to build a fire in the stove. Not succeeding very well, he poured some benzole from a can procured from another part of the office, upon a stick of wood, and before he could get the stick into the stove it caught fire to the can, and to a stand which had a considerable quantity of paper connected with it. The fire was soon subdued by the efforts of Mr. Skelly and others who had been attracted by the alarm of fire, the can in the mean time having exploded, and the stand with its papers being pretty much burned up. It was a narrow escape from an extensive fire. Mr. S. is usually a very careful young man, but like many others, thought he could use such an inflammable substance as benzole to kindle a fire, without danger. He found his mistake, however, and will not be very likely to undertake it again. It should be a warning to every one to use all sorts of inflammable fluids with great care, and only for the purposes for which they are designed. The benzole is used in our printing operations, and is never kept near a stove, or where it can possibly ignite from fire, unless removed from its proper place.

Mr. Skelly was considerably burned on his hands and face, and although unthinking in the use of the benzole, worked with persistent energy and courage in subduing the fire after it had occurred, and probably by his efforts prevented a very serious loss.

LECTURE.—By request, Rev. E. J. Goodspeed will deliver a lecture on "The Bible and Shakespeare," on Friday evening of this week. The proceeds of the lecture will be appropriated to making some improvements in the Baptist church.

This lecture has been delivered three different places and well received. Where it was first delivered Mr. G. has been requested to repeat it. Admittance: Lady and gentleman, 25 cents.

By order of Committee.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—Weighed in the balance of a just criticism, all are obliged to admit that the scales of Fairbanks & Co. are, without exception, the best ever invented. We know whereof we affirm, because we have tested their value, and are fully satisfied of their superior merits. The introduction of these scales has wrought a revolution in the transaction of various business, and their accuracy is such that a uniformity in weights has been established all over the country, thus making them a national, legalized standard. Nor are they confined to the United States; they have found their way to almost every part of the civilized world, and are adapted to the standards of all countries, so that it may be said, all nations, if not "weighed in these balances," at least weigh by them.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

By order of the government, goods shipped from New York to the West must hereafter have a special permit from the Custom House. The object is to prevent contraband goods from reaching the rebels.

A bill has been passed by the senate of Minnesota expelling the Sioux from that state. The house will undoubtedly concur in the measure.

It is stated, as a curious summing up of christian benevolence in the United States, that the annual income of all the great mission societies united, is \$2,500,000. This is about the cost of an iron-plated frigate, and less than the excise tax paid on the single article of tobacco.

The marriage of General Tom Thumb and his Lavinia is surely coming off on the 10th inst. The ceremony is to be performed by Bishop Potter, in a large and fashionable Episcopal church in New York, the rector of which only consents to open it for the purpose upon condition that the name of the church shall not be divulged at present.

BUSINESS ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual report of the superintendent of the Sault St. Mary Canal, to the Governor of Michigan, says that during the last year there passed through the ship canal \$12,000,000 worth of copper and iron, and general merchandise to the value of \$10,000,000. The number of vessels, sail and steam, that passed through the canal was 838, and the aggregate tonnage was 319,612 tons. In 1861 the number of vessels was 527 and the tonnage 276,537 tons. The tolls collected on the canal are six cents per ton, making an income of \$21,676.79. The trade last year may be divided as follows: Iron, pig and ore, 150,000 tons; copper, 9,300 tons; general merchandise, 8,000 tons.

A CORROS GORMAN-DIZER.—The St. Paul Union adds its testimony to the accumulating weight of evidence that is piling up against General Gorman who is in command at Helena, who seems to have weakness for cotton. The Union says:

Not long after Gorman assumed command on the lower Mississippi, advices reached many of his friends here, that the time had arrived when they could "pitch in" and make their "pile," since which time some familiar faces have been missed from their accustomed haunts. Cotton is evidently the curse of our cause in the Mississippi valley.

God help the country, if it has many such generals as Gorman in the army.

A COUGH, COOLD, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT is allowed to progress, results in various Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, sometimes incurable. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Coughs they are relieved. In Rheumatism, Arthritis, and Catarrhs they are benefited. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches, and their extended use, has caused them to be counterfeited. Be sure to guard against worthless imitations. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Public Speakers and Soldiers should use the Troches. Military Officers and Sailors who overtax the voice are exposed to sudden changes, should have them. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

J. J. DAWSON

HEIMSTREETS'S
Inimitable Hair Restorative!

It is Not a Dye.

But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary vessels with nutriment, insinuating itself into the hair, and destroying the filaments and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressings. Heimstreets's Inimitable Hair Restorative is an easy process, but gives the hair a

Luxuriant Beauty,

promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the only hair restorative in the market which has maintained its favor.

It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by the commercial agent, D. S. Barnes, 103 Broad Street, New Haven, Conn.

Two sizes to cents and \$1. 00. J. J. DAWSON

WILLIAMSON'S
Reported for the Janesville Gazette;

BUMP & GRAY.
GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, February 7, 1863.

There was no change to note in the produce market to day from yesterday, except that oats were 25¢ higher; about 500 bushels changed hands to day at 45¢/bush. The market ruled firm at those prices.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter, 1.00¢/bus.; good to extra

spring, 1.18¢/bus.; fair to good shipping grade, 1.25¢/bus.; rejected qualities 96¢/bus.

BARLEY—choice, wanted 1.20¢/bus. per 50 bush., and 75¢/bus. common to fair.

RYE—in good request at 65¢/bus. per 60 lbs.

OATS—pure white dont 45¢/bus. per 60 lbs.; yellow and mixed lots 43¢/bus.; ear do 33¢/bus. per 70 lbs.

DAIRY—good local and shipping demand at 45¢/bus. per bushel.

BEANS—choice white 1.00¢/bus. per 60 lbs., common to fair.

TOMATOES—good demand at 45¢/bus. per 60 lbs.

MUGS—fresh 9¢/bus. dozen.

BUTTER—choice 10¢/bus.

FLOUR—spring at retail 37¢, per 50 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 10¢/bus. per lb., turkeys 6¢/bus.

GROCERIES—green, to 65¢/bus.; dry, 1.18¢/bus.

DRESSED HOGS—firm at 4.50¢/bus. per 100 for heavy to extra heavy and 3.75¢/bus. for light.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

COUNTRY LIFE.

A HANDBOOK OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE and LANDSCAPE GARDENING, by E. Morris Copeland.

HARRISON INSECTS.

INJURIOUS TO VEGETATION, Illustrated by Engravings, by Professor Agassiz; Edited by Charles L. Flory, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.

For sale at the New Bookstore of SOUTHERLAND & RIDER.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST MILL, water power and about fifteen acres of land attached thereto, situated in the town of Porter, (village of Cooksville) Rock County, Wisconsin. The mill is in full working order, and the property is in excellent condition. It is offered for sale at 100 per cent. less than it would bring in the market, thereby enabling us to sell at from 25 to 40 per cent less than present value. In addition to the above we shall continue to dispose of our main stock of

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS

(purchased in the months of April, May and June last), at prices with which there can be

NO COMPETITION.

We shall sell the following goods at annexed prices:

4 Children's circular 4 Children's leather belts come for 25¢ for 25¢ for 25¢

4 pairs Ladies' cotton 2 Chenille scarfs for 25¢

4 lace kerchiefs for 25¢ 2 Indigo blue wool 25¢

4 bunches best linen 25¢ 1 pair Gent's half wool 25¢

3 do best print 25¢ 1 pair Gent's hose 25¢

4 dozen shirt buttons for 25¢

The facilities we possess for carrying on our

ENORMOUS BUSINESS

are unsurpassed. We have one of the best

Arranged and most Commodious Stores

in the state, and a resident buyer in New York in addition, there, which enables us to

to duty a soldier will rise to the position of a non-commissioned officer, and many are promoted to the rank of corporal.

If a soldier becomes disabled, he will receive a pension or may gain admission to the **Soldiers' Home**.

It is needless to expatiate on the immensity of our resources; we will in ready state that all our goods are

BOUGHT FOR CASH.

It is conceded by all that we do the

Largest Dry Goods Business

in the state, our sales during the past year in our various stores amounting in the aggregate to the sum total of \$60,000.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!!

This we have achieved by doing our business on the go-ahead, Young America principle of

Selling Cheap

and knocking the spots off all the old foggy and fossil remains of merchants that ever presumed to compete with us. And this, for the

BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE,

we shall continue to do at our

MAMMOTH STORE,

Sign of the Golden Sheep,

EAST SIDE MAIN STREET, JANEVILLE, WISCONSIN.

MOKEY & BRO.

January 23d, 1863.

P.S.—We pay the highest price in Janesville for gold and demand treasury notes.

New Spring DeLaines!

Just received. J. J. DAWSON

GREAT AND GLORIOUS NEWS.

than you can buy elsewhere. Having a practical

WATCH REPAIRING.

both in this country and Europe, I feel confident that I can repair your watch, or any other timepiece, or chronometer, Duplex or any other escapement. Particular attention paid to

MAKING AND REPAIRING JEWELRY.

Also Clocks Cleaned and Repaired.

J. A. DENELL.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS!

All denominations for sale at

THE TRADERS BANK,

NORTH WEST CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,

Madison, Wisconsin.

A DISCOUNT of one per cent will be given on all sums of \$500 and upwards will be allowed, payable in advance. All bankable funds received in payment per package will be paid at the same rate as the post office.

Great Closing Sales of the Season

where goods are generally sold at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

This is an article that gives general satisfaction.

Price one dollar per pound.

R. B. MITCHELL.

E. T. TINKHAM, Cashier.

Wilson's Music Store!

Below is a list of

NEW MUSIC

this day received at Wilson's Music Store,

Laplin's Block, 2d Story.

SIXTY-THREE is the Jubilee; Oh, Haste on the Batt.

Call 'em Name! Call Little Major; Seeing

Nellie Home; Wall Go Down Yourself; There's a Coat on Me; Marchioness; Dandy; Uncle Tom's Cabin; General McDonald's Grand March; The President's Entertainment March; Dedicated to Abraham Lincoln; A Fan to Tyrants; and My Country's Friend, and many other pieces.

Musical Instruments!

Superior Melodeons and all other kinds of Musical Instruments on hand, or furnished promptly to order.

